

The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. IV.—No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1825.

WHOLE NO. 190.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

4TH LETTER OF OMICRON.

Every man has his vanity! therefore am I, most excellent reader, willing to confess that my vanity has lately been gratified for the fifteen hundredth time! It must be a matter of great astonishment to those who have had a savor of the deeply philosophic spirit which pervades our family, that one so old and so staid as myself should willingly confess to the charge of being accessible to flattery; but this came in so agreeable a shape, that it was impossible to resist the temptation to indulgence, or avoid yielding to its delicious influence. Reader, restrain thy impatience, and thou shalt sympathize with my pleasure; but I must tell my story in my own way, in spite of all thy restless curiosity to know how, when and where this interesting occurrence hefled me.

Among other things inherited from a long line of ancestors, (my grand-father having, to my own knowledge, had a father, I think it fair to infer, that the latter must also have had progenitors, as well as myself,) I have been, for more years than I choose to tell, possessor of a most rich and luxuriant—*beard*; this, while it adds to the manly gravity of my countenance, tends to the manifest improvement of my temper, especially when the weather is cold, or when the edge of my razor (like a stale joke) has become *dull*—Now, at such a conjuncture, I take me to a wothy shaver, whose residence is nigh, where I hear the news, and am comfortably shorn, at once, in addition to increasing my stock of knowledge, by picking up some of those choice morsels of popular lore, not elsewhere to be obtained.

I had taken my seat, to wait the departure of the man then in the suds, and became gradually interested in the conversation going on around me, which I shall endeavour to repeat; promising that I had not heard the be-ginning of it.

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1st Neighbour.—For my part, I take no other paper, as it would be quite unnecessary. I subscribe to a reading room, where they have all the others, but the Saturday Evening Post I must have at home.

2d N.—Why, how is that better than the rest?—its a newspaper I suppose, and filled with the common stuff.

3d N.—You are altogether wrong there, neighbour, and it is because it is not filled with the “common stuff,” as you call it, that I value it. It gives you all the news of the week, and then you have delightful essays, anecdotes, and pleasant verses, which make a variety, of the most agreeable and refreshing character. My girls, since we have taken this paper, have given up finding fault with their neighbours, as their attention is called to objects of more value, and this is a great gain to my peace.

2d N.—Is it possible I have lost so much from the influence of prejudice. I assure you, from long experience, I grew sick of the mass of newspapers, long ago; one is so surcious to be tolerated—another too stupid to be read—third fit for nothing but old grandmothers—and a fourth, fit for neither men, women, nor children. Some, called *American*; those named *National*, are too frequently mere tools of a *party*, and the majority of the whole are conducted with a view to their master’s interest, except that of their subscribers.

1st N.—You have only to read the Post to feel the difference. Why, there’s old *Omron* alone, [here I give an involuntary start, but was not observed,] is worth a dozen common newspapers.

2d N.—*Omron*?—who or what is he?

1st N.—Why he is a worthy, gay-hearted old codger, who has taken the town under his especial care, and I have no doubt will do it a great service. He seems very well acquainted with the world, and likes it well enough to wish to make a better.

(Here a dashing young man, who was wasting on a cravat, a yard and a quarter long, modestly cross-barred with yellow and crimson stripes, had an inch wide, interposed.)

Young Man.—For my part, sir, I no more believe that he is an “old codger” than I do that the respectable looking gentleman in the arm chair there, (*myself*, reader!) is a young man. He writes too vividly and touchingly for that.

(I could not avoid turning round to look at this speaker fairly, and as an excuse for doing so, I remarked, “Then you would be unwilling to think me a young man?” He was a kind-hearted, good-natured youth, as you will see by his answer, “Why, sir, I could say at least, that you look quite like a *young old man*.” The conversation was now resumed by the first speaker, who thus inquired of the barer, a dapper old French gentleman.)

1st N.—John, where is the Saturday Evening Post?—I thought you took it regularly?

Barber.—Ah ha! Monsieur, I take him al-

ways, but I can keep him here not two

days, five minutes after he comes, never.

1st N.—Why, what do you mean by this?

Barb.—En hien, je vous dirai. Dat is, sir,

I will make ‘im so plain as de shine of de sun.

Miss Kitty Fisher, who leev dere on de side of

Mr. Borrowall, who leev dere on de side of

de oder way—and one sex half a dozen de-

lemen and lady send me vord so soon as de

carry boy come to de doo—“very muche

obligie to Miste John; if he lend his *Poste* to

Miste Saturday, electra, electra, electra. I say, I can-

not spare ‘im juu now; come one or two

oer time.” By and by, presently, dey come

say, “Miste John, de young lady is dying

wid wat you call cu—curiosity—out, cest ca-

to see one littel ole Miste Omron, wid his

big, bold, half crazy wagg. Form a part of the

industrie axiom among the folks there, that a

negro is by nature a fiddler. Whenever they

tramp about the country, they may always be

seen with their fiddles well bagged in a green

covering, with the fiddle stem and bow han-

dle just peeping from the mouth of it, as if

begging the beholder to set them operating.

Attached to this Light-house retreat, is one

or more of the de k’ knights of the fiddle-

stick, ever ready, in all weathers, to put life,

motion and leaping influence into the beings

who frequent it. At the upper termination of

the harbour which sets in on the west, is a

beautiful and populous town, the thickly

stowed hove, whence issues the world of am-

mation destined to pass their hours of amuse-

ment and gratification at the Light-house. On

days of public observance, it is a very usual

thing to see squads of hundreds making pre-

parations to sail forth for the pleasure of this

pleasant retreat, or in the noisy celebra-

tion of feasting and dancing. The whole

face of the waters appears beautifully dotted

with boats of various sizes, loaded down with

beauty, beauty and youth, ploughing their hasty

way to the destined spot. Ribbons quivering

in the gentle breeze, white handkerchiefs

swinging round in the ecstasy of fun, tem-

tuous shrieks proceeding from affected tun-

ing, the loud Stentor shout of some boisterous,

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his own loving kindness; and these, in proportion to their goodness, come to be added to him, and to know salvation as completely as any others." —Page 118.

Thus, in the expanded and truly Catholic mind of Elias Hicks, the gospel is not narrowed down to a little corner of the earth, but embraces, in one beneficent object, the whole family of mankind—"a light to enlighten the Gentiles, and for God's salvation to the ends of the earth." For by the Divine light or spirit, the gospel is preached in every rational creature under heaven; the Divine law is engraved by the finger of God, on the table of every heart, and all who submit to be regulated by it, are introduced into the New Covenant, which, as is beautifully explained in several of the discourses, is in reality none other but a revival of the original covenant which God made with man in the beginning. I cannot here forebear giving a brief extract on this interesting view:

"It is a great truth, which Jesus declared, that 'the kingdom of heaven is within you.' Its power is as the leaven to the meal.—We read that the little leaven leavened the three measures of meal, till the whole meal became leavened. So, it would be with the rational soul, as it is led under the influence of this little kingdom, or manifestation of light. Although it is small, it would show us our darkness, and as we were concerned to take heed to it we should come to know the soul brought under that great eternal, unchangeable law of love and light, that God made with his creature man in the beginning, and which government is called the new covenant. But it was not now, only to Israel; for he had never made this outward covenant with any but the Jews. It therefore could be only to them. To us, it is an eternal, unchangeable covenant of love and light, made by the Creator in the beginning, upon the condition, that if we should obey him in all things, we should become communicants with him, and grow up into a state and condition so glorified, as to have a habitation with him." —Page 288.

In perusing the discourses, I was particularly struck with the beautiful and rational manner in which he expatiates in several of them, (particularly that preached at Bury) on the existence and operation of the constitutional propensities of man—the nature of the serpent—the forbidden fruit, &c. But it is unnecessary to give further extracts from this interesting volume, or to enter into further detail of the views embraced in it, as I presume there are few, who are disposed to inquire on the important subject of religion, that will peruse it for themselves, and the sincere lover of truth cannot fail to derive from it satisfaction and instruction. He will find in it the important truths of Christianity, stripped of those extraneous appendages which have been added to it by superition and priesthood, and which have too commonly been mistaken for essential or integral parts of it. The captions, no doubt, will qualify, and those whose minds are unappropriately under the influence of prejudice and bigotry, will probably stigmatise it as Hicks, and the excellent doctrines he preaches, with those opprobrious epithets which are too often the resort on such occasions, but while practical virtue is held in estimation, the great and leading truths which he inculcates will be acknowledged and disengaged, and this estimable man, of whose disinterested labours these are some of the fruits, will obtain a grateful recollection in the minds of the wise and the good, among the reformers and benefactors of mankind.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Proposals for the Exhibition of 1825.

ADDRESS TO

THE MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, inform the manufacturers, mechanics, and artisans of the United States, that they will hold their second annual exhibition of American manufacturers in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October, 1825, to which they invite all persons to send the products of their skill, ingenuity, and industry.

The success of their first experiment has impressed the Institute more strongly with the conviction of the utility of such exhibitions, and has encouraged them to continue their exertions to excite by these means, among our mechanics and artizans, an emulation which will end to raise the reputation of our manufacturers. The experiments which they have acquired by their first essay will, they believe, enable them to conduct the next exhibition with increased benefits to the public, and to those who shall exhibit their manufactures.

A list of premiums is annexed which will be awarded at the close of the exhibition to the maker of such specimens as may, in the opinion of the judges, be most deserving.

The award of premiums will be made by a committee appointed by the Board of Managers to decide upon each kind or branch of manufacture, conformably with the conditions annexed to each, which will, in all cases, be strictly adhered to, and the managers of the Institute reserve to themselves the right of withholding any premiums, or of withholding such compliment as the object may be deemed worthy of.

To insure perfect impartiality in the decisions of the judges, the Institute have determined, that no committee shall award a premium to any of its members, and that no manager shall receive any premium or compliment whatever, being unable to offer premiums for every species of manufacture which may be exhibited, the Institute will exercise the right of awarding them to others, not specified, which may be remarkable for their novelty and usefulness, or for their beauty and perfection in workmanship. Proof of origin will be required to accompany every specimen offered for premium. No article intended for competition will be received after Saturday, October 1. This provision is indispensable to enable the committee to make a suitable arrangement. Much inconvenience was experienced at the last exhibition from the contractors withholding the specimens until it was opened. The name and residence of the maker must be affixed to each article, and, as far as possible, the price at which it can be sold. The committee of arrangements, or an auctioneer who will be provided by them, will make sales of all articles of which it may be the desire of the owners to dispose. No premium will be awarded by the Franklin Institute to any article which has received one at another public exhibition, and none can receive a premium at the second exhibition which is not equal in quality to the best specimens of the same article deposited at the first, samples of which have been kept as far as practicable. Whenever the price is made a condition of premium, the makers must engage to furnish the required quantity at the time as affixed.

Any article intended for exhibition, may be deposited at the Hall of the Institute, after the first of August next.

Persons desiring further information, may address themselves by letter (fee of postage) to any member of the committee, who will supply to all such communications.

LAW OF PREMIUMS.

Offered by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, and to be awarded at their annual exhibition in October 1825.

1. To the maker of the best cast steel ingot, unbroken in any state of the Union. A specimen as at least ten pounds, in bars of one half

square, six smaller, must be exhibited, with a certificate that at least one hundred pounds have been made. The quality of the steel, and the neatness of the bars, will be taken into consideration in estimating its merit.—*A silver medal.*

2. To the maker of the best blotted steel manufactured in the Union, from American materials. A specimen of at least one hundred pounds must be exhibited, together with a certificate that at least one ton of the same quality has been made. The steel must be capable of receiving a fine edge.—*A gold medal* will be awarded in case the sample is superior to any imported. If it be not superior, but will bear a fair comparison with that imported, it will be entitled to a *silver medal*. But no premium will be awarded unless the sample be superior to that exhibited in 1824.

3. To the manufacturer of the best bar iron made in Pennsylvania.—*A silver medal.* The iron to be of a superior quality for the purpose of converting into steel. Specimens of not less than one hundred pounds must be delivered on or before the first of September.

The Institute having observed with regret, that a practice prevails among iron masters, to leave a portion of crude metal at the end of their bars, forming what is termed a *bag*, the competition for this premium are informed that the neatness of the bars will be considered, and that no bar presenting a *bag* will be received for competition. The manufacturers must state on what terms they would engage to deliver fifty tons of such iron, with out a *bag*, if desired.

4. To the maker of the best specimen of cast iron pipes manufactured in the United States; samples not to be less than one hundred feet, of one inch calibre, in sections of at least four feet long.—*A silver medal.*

5. To the maker of the best south's anvil, steel faced, weighing not less than seventy pounds.—*A silver medal.* The anvil made in any state of the Union.

6. To the maker of the best japanned goods; the basic American sheet iron, the Japanning done in Pennsylvania.—*A silver medal.* In awarding this premium, the quality of the Japanning, the taste of the designs, and the finish of the samples, will be taken into consideration.

7. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania the greatest quantity of copper, in the year ending September 1st, 1825, the quantity not less than five tons.—*A silver medal.*

8. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania the greatest quantity of alum, during the year ending September 1st, 1825, the quantity not less than five tons.—*A silver medal.*

9. To the maker of the best green colour, suitable for the general purposes of painting. Certificates of the colour's resisting the action of the atmosphere will be required: the colour to be made in any part of the United States; samples of not less than five pounds must be exhibited.—*A silver medal.*

10. To the maker of the best water colours manufactured in the United States.—*A silver medal.*

11. To the maker of the best crucibles of earthenware, another cheap material, suitable for brass founders. The crucibles must be able to resist heat as well as those made of black lead, and to stand at least seven heats in a brass-founder's furnace. They must be capable of holding at least forty pounds of metal, together with a certificate of their having been made in the United States.—*A silver medal.*

12, 13, 14. To the makers of the best pottery of red and white earthen, and China wares, from American materials—for each a *brass medal*.

15. To the maker of the best glass ware, not cut. An assortment of different articles will be expected, and the estimate of the merit of each manufacturer will be formed upon an examination of all the articles furnished by him.—*A silver medal.* The glass to be of the best quality.

16. To the manufacturer of the best cut glass, made in the United States.—*A silver medal.* In awarding this premium, regard will be had to the quality of the glass, as well as to the skill and beauty of the cutting.

17. To the manufacturer of the best piece of blue broadcloth, made in the United States from wool of American growth, not less than ten yards to be exhibited.—*A silver medal.*—Regard will be had to the quality of the dye, as well as of the cloth.

18. To the manufacturer of the best piece of cheap broad cloth, made in the United States from wool of American growth, not less than forty yards to be exhibited.—*A silver medal.* As regard will be had to the lowness of the price, as well as to the quality of the cloth, this premium will not be awarded unless assurance be given, that any quantity, not exceeding five hundred yards, of similar quality, will, if required, be furnished at the same price.

19. To the manufacturer of the best piece of negro cloth, not less than one hundred yards to be exhibited.—*A silver medal.* The cheapness at which this cloth will be offered, will also be considered, hence the premium will only be awarded on assurance being given that a quantity, not exceeding two thousand yards, of the same quality, will be furnished at the same price, if required.

20. To the maker of the best piece of cambric manufactured in the United States from American wool, a specimen of not less than ten yards to be exhibited.—*A silver medal.*

21. To the manufacturer of the best piece of flannel made in the United States, not less than forty yards to be exhibited.—*A silver medal.* Assurance must be given that three hundred yards at the stipulated price will be furnished if required.

22. To the manufacturer of the best piece of green baize, made in the United States, not less than fifty yards to be exhibited.—*A silver medal.*

23. To the maker of the best woolen blankets, made in the United States, one dozen pair to be exhibited.—*A silver medal.* The blankets to be from two to four points; regard will be had to the weight, and no premium awarded unless the quality be equal to that of the imported article.

24. To the maker of the best piece of cambric carpeting.—*A silver medal.* A piece of not less than twenty yards to be exhibited, with a certificate of its having been made in the United States from American materials.

25. To the maker of the best piece of domestic carpeting, made in Pennsylvania, not less than twenty five yards to be exhibited, and as cheapness is an object, the price must be affixed to the samples. No person shall be entitled to this premium unless assurance be given that any quantity not exceeding one hundred yards may be obtained of the same quality, and at the same price.—*A bronze medal.*

(To be continued.)

Interest Documents.—A letter from Washington, to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, says—"One of the greatest objects of curiosity in this metropolis, is the Department of State. There you may see the original declaration of independence, the original constitution of General Washington, and the original constitution of the United States. In another apartment, are the treaties made with the several European powers. The original signatures, by which the several potentates of Europe, gave their several ratifications to these instruments, could not be taken but a passing and ordinary interest in the course of human affairs."

A second edition of Dr. M. Henry's last novel, *O'Halloran*, has been printed in England, under flattering circumstances. The respectable publisher, Whittingham, who is

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ZEAL—SHREWDNESS—No. 2.

Learn, wait—I cannot wait,
The tardy progress you are making,
For while the thing's put off so late,
With fancy's freaks my heart is breaking,
Yet beats it now with gay delight,
For see, all's well with stripe and ring,
Upwards me from gloom and night,
And bids me soar to see and sing.

Now, now I rise—up now I star,
With one fair spirit by my side,
One arm her snowy neck thrushes over,
And one outstretched in glorious pride;
Ah, heavenly fair—how doubly blest,
To seek the skies and seek with love,
Upon the clouds to rest,
And far from you I dark aspire to flee.

I do not dream—I do not dream,
Nay, I should die, almost, to think so,
Since from my bower her lips do down,
To kiss the dead that made me sick so.

And now since I've sojourn a vision,
And mid this bright and starry hosts,
I'll write my joy with much pleasure,
And send it to the "Evening Post."

publishing a series of the standard novels in English language, has given it a place among them; and it is the first American novel which has been received into the series.

A company has been formed at Manchester, for making a navigable ship canal from the Irish sea, at the mouth of the Dee, direct to Manchester.

The eldest son of Sir Walter Scott was on the eve of marrying a Miss Jolson, the daughter of a retired merchant of Dundee, with a fortune of £60,000 sterling. George IV. is said to have caused his congratulations to be intimated to the baronet on this event.

It was rumoured in London, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the Emperor Alexander had been attacked with a severe indisposition of a mental character. Accounts from Petersburg, to the 12th Feb. state, that scarcely a trace of the late inundations of that capital were to be seen. The shops and warehouses were open, bridges repaired, streets cleaned, and every thing had resumed its former appearance.

During the late hurricane, an elm tree, supposed to be a thousand years old, was blown down near Linlithgow Castle. Eleven loads of timber, besides logs and tops, were the produce of this tree. It was an ornament to the place in the time of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who, about three hundred years ago, built that beautiful castle. Five hundred trees of similar dimensions, were also blown down.

A new vegetable, called the asparagus potato, has been introduced into this country; it comes into season just as the asparagus goes out.

A bell, which weighs 18,000 lbs. has been discovered at the depth of 70 feet, in a valley of Mount Jura. It is imagined that a convent or church has been engulfed at that place. Nothing but the bell has been yet met with. The search continues.

An Extraordinary Surgical Operation.—The operation of tapping the head for water on the brain, was performed by Surgeon Gray, of this town, (Galway) on Monday last, on a child nine months old. He drew off more than ten ounces of water, which gave the child great relief. Should the child even not recover, and deformed state of the body, may probably be wished for, yet we think the performance of such operations should be made public, as they may lead to more successful practice in that very unmanageable disease.—*Connaught Journal.*

On the 12th of January, twenty-seven old inhabitants of Portsmouth, England, met at a tavern, whose united ages were two thousand three hundred and sixty one years. The oldest, William Trezise, was 95; the youngest, John Cook, was 90 years and one month.

A letter from Egypt, of the 21st October last, states, that "through the exertions of the present Pasha, the face of this country has been entirely changed, and, in the course of three years from the first experiment, his highness has made the country, this year, yield 200,000 bales of cotton."

During the year 1824, the number of vessels which passed through the Sound, to and from the Baltic, was 10,518: of which 177 were American, being an increase of nineteen on the preceding year.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

James Findlay, one of the oldest Gardeners in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, has at this time, and has had for a few weeks past, two beds of mushrooms growing in his cellar, which has every appearance of producing abundantly. They appear of a much thicker consistency, as well as have a much finer flavour, than those found in old meadows and fields.

On Saturday afternoon, a piece of timber was found on a child about three years of age, of Mr. Uber's, in Spring Garden. She was instantly killed. The child was a most interesting object, and greatly beloved.

The committee appointed by the town meeting to consider the propriety of making a Rail Road, through the Northern Liberties, from the river Schuylkill to the Delaware, have employed a surveyor to examine the route.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Freeman, auctioneer, sold the following real estate, the property of the late Godfrey Hagg, Esq. viz. the Gothic Mansion for 25,300 dollars—the house on the Frankford road for 6,175—the warehouse, corner of Sixth and Minor-streets, for 6,800—and the house and lot in Lombard-street for 1150—making a total of 39,625 dollars. Mr. J. Burke, of the Shakespeare building, bought the Gothic mansion.

On Tuesday last about noon, in Brandywine Hundred, State of Delaware, a child about 4 months old of Mr. John Hanbury, was killed by lightning during the severe storm on that day.

A gentleman, arrived in this city from Kentucky, states, that the report of Desha's escape from prison was incorrect. He was still in confinement.

Lake Erie was free from ice on the 8th inst., a circumstance very rare at so early a period. The average time of its opening, for the last six years, has been from the 6th to the 10th of May.

The Governor of Vermont has issued his proclamation, ordering the 13th day of April to be observed as a day of public prayer and fasting.

Some days since, a communication was inserted from the western papers, signed H. Woolsey, detailing some circumstances of finding a horse near Cayuga lake, and the supposition that some one had been murdered.

On investigation, it turns out that the horse found, belonged to a farmer who was tired of the animal, and had taken him into the woods and killed him.

Mrs. Pratt, a widow, residing in Stewart county, Georgia, was murdered on the 13th ult. A man named Rushing, who had shortly before been on suspicion of having committed the murder. Mrs. P. it is said, has a daughter residing in the city of New York.

On Monday week, the powder mill, three miles west of Middletown, Conn. belonging to Mr. R. D. Rand & Co., was blown up, and the persons who were engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder were killed.

On Tuesday evening, the powder mill, situated in the same place, was again exploded, and the persons who were engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder were killed.

On Wednesday morning, the powder mill, situated in the same place, was again exploded, and the persons who were engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder were killed.

On Saturday evening, the powder mill, situated in the same place, was again exploded, and the persons who were engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder were killed.

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of \$5,034,955.80—and adding the amount owing to the general government, makes the sum total of \$4,824,000.

The Weather at Savannah.—We learn the *Savannah Georgian*, that the winter at that place, has been very severe. On the 3d inst. the tide rose higher than on any occasion, since the September gale of last year.



EVANS FIRE ENGINE.

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE Invention of Farmers is responded to in this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It promises the saving of time and sharpening the share, and the saving of the soil, and saving the labor, as nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the iron sharpened.

It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sword plow, a plow, a harrow, and the very best seed bed. Call, Inventor, Corn-sheller, Harrows, Mills, for breaking Corn in the Cob, Planter Mills, &c. for sale at No. 101 Market street, from River to Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

Feb 19-20 CADW. & O. EVANS.

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.
ADDRESSED TO THE LADIES.

Sweet girl, can I tell you the way to get married?
"O, yes, to be sure, sir," methinks you exclaim:

"In a word, we confess, that our wishes are carried."
"And why not—where is the wonder or blame?"

Lovely dears, neither wonder nor blame need offend right ye.

"In the rights of your sex (one end all) to love man;

Who was born to protect, not to injure or aye ye;

And therefore gets married at noon as you do."

And yet, shall I tell you the way to get married?

Then give up now where, forsooth, you hope to see him;

And spread not the freely your wiles and smooches.

Thoughtless lads, the two spinsters are pregnant with

thoughts, like, the two spinsters are pregnant with